DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 17den JUNY, 1820. N. 25.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Curaçao den 9den Juny 1820.

De gekoperde Nederlandsche brik,

LISETTE,

KAPT. P. P. AKKERMAN.

Zal op den 10den July aanstaande naar Amsterdam vertrekken. Voor vracht gelieve men zich ten kantoore van de ondergeteekenden te vervoegen. BING & JUTTING.

Fiscalaat, den 8sten Juny 1820.

WAARSCHUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal ad-interim dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, door den Heer Raad Contrarolleur der Finantien ad-interim by missive van heden onderrigt zynde van de nalatigheid van de eigenaren zoo van paarden en rytuigen als van veer, tent en waterponten om volgens publicatie van den 7den en 18den Maart 1816 de nodige aangifte van dit jaar te doen en het patent voor dezelve by den Ontvanger Generaal te nemen, waardoor de Finantien merkelyk worden benadeelt, waarschouwt elk en een ieder dien zulks aangaat, om in den loop uiterlyk van deze maand aan zyne verpligting te komen voldoen. Zullende anderzins tegens de nalatigen worden geprocedeert conform de gemelde publicatien.

De Raad Fiscaal ad-interim voornoemd.

J. J. ELSEVIER.

Den 8sten Juny 1820.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

PRESENTEEREN de Wel Ed. Heeren B. A Cancryn Jb. Thielen en Mejuffrouw de Weduwe Abm. Pinedo, in kwaliteit als by onderhandsch contract de dato 17den Mey 1820, het welk by besluit van den Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie is geapprobeerd, allen gestelde gemagtigden in den Boedel van den Heer Constantinus Schotborgh, aan de meestbiedenden by publieke opveilinge te verkopen.

Een Plantagie genaamd De Noordkant, gelegen alhier in het boven kwartier, beoosten de Plantagie Hato, en benoorden de Plantagie Brievegat, met alle daarop staande gebouwen en previlegien van Koe, Schapen en Geite Koeralen, &c. breder, volgens de oude koop en opdragtbrieven daarvan zynde.

Een Plantagie genaamd Bon Pais (alias de Couaz) met deszelfs opstal van Woonhuis, Magazyn, en verdere gebouwen, staande en gelegen alhier in de midden divisie 2de distrikt, met privilegien van Koe, Schapen, en Geiten Koeralen, belendende benoorden de gemeene weg na beneden, &c. breder volgens de oude koop en opdragtbrieven daar van zynde.

Den opstal van een Huis, bestaande in twee voorvertrekken, een Kamer, twee Kombuizen, twee geanderven, een regenbak, en een Put, liggende rondom in zyn eige gemetzelde en steene trankeringen, gelegen alhier aan de overzyde dezer haven, aan de noordzyde van den gemeenen weg, op het gebergte, &c. breder volgens de oude koop en opdragtbrieven daarvan zynde.

Een party slaven, gemaakt Goud en Zilverwerk, Meubelen, Huiscieraden, &c.

De Inventarissen zyn te bezien op het Vendu Kantoor.

Die daarin gadinge hebben, komen op Maandag den 19den dezer, voormiddags om 10 uren, ten pakhuize van de Heeren Jeosuah de Sola & Zoon, in de Breede Straat, aanhoren de conditien en doen hun profyt.

DE LARREY, Vendu Meester.

Zegt 't Voort!

Den 9den Juny 1820.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Raad van Administratie over het Pensioen Fonds alhier, van de Hoofdbestuurders in het moederland Tabellen ontvangen hebbende, dewelke aan de politieke Ambtenaren, die in het Pensioen Fonds zoo wel voor zichzelven, als voor hunne natelatene Weduwen en Wezen, deel nemen, ter hand moeten gesteld worden, om te worden ingevuld, volgens het gene in elke colom staat uitgedrukt; brengt by deze ter kennis van elken Ambtenaar, zoo wel hier als op de onderhoorige eilanden, dat de Boekhouder van dat Fonds, aan elken Ambtenaar eene der bovengemelde tabellen zal doen ter hand stellen, dewelke behoorlyk ingevuld zynde, aan gemelden Boekhouder zoo spoedig mogelyk zal moeten terug bezorgd worden, vergezeld van twee afschriften daarvan mede door den Ambtenaar onderteekend.

Op last van den Raad van Administratie voornoemd,

De Boekhouder van het Pensioen Fonds alhier:

ANTH: BEAUJON.

WY MR. PETRUS BERNARDUS VAN STARCKENBORGH, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Overwegende: dat de handhaving van eene goede Politie, mitsgaders het onderhouden van rust en goede orde het vorderen dat wy, als by het 20ste artikel van het reglement op het beleid der regering alhier, belast zynde om te waken voor de rigtige uitoefening van den Godsdienst, en te handhaven de wetten en reglementen, die op dat stuk reeds zyn of nog mogten worden gemaakt, voor zoo ver dezelve niet stryden met de grondwet, onze meening te dezen aanzien kenbaar maken, om te strekken tot narigt van die personen dewelke uit eigene beweging, of door aanrading van anderen, zich reeds van de Joodsche gemeente alhier hebben afgezonderd of nog zouden willen afzonderen, ten einde een ieder zyne handelwyze wel moge nadenken en zich wachten voor de nadeelige gevolgen, aan welke zyn eigen gedrag hem zoude kunnen blootstellen, niet om dat hy misschien voornemens is eenen anderen Godsdienst te omhelzen, hetwelk eene zaak is waarmede het Gouvernement zich niet kan of zal inlaten, maar door de inbreuken die er, opzigtelyk den eeredienst of de kerkelyke instellingen, by de Joodsche gemeente alhier in vigeur, zoude kunnen plaats hebben.

Om welke redenen wy hebben goedgevonden en verstaan: te verklaren en kenbaar te maken, zoo als hierby verklaard en kenbaar gemaakt wordt tot narigt van allen wien het mogt aangaan.

1. Dat, vermits er maar eene Joodsche gemeente in deze kolonien mag bestaan, geene andere ingezetenen als Joden kunnen of zullen worden erkend, dan de zoodanigen die aan de Escamoth of het kerkelyke reglement dier gemeente onderworpen zyn; en dat de genen die zich van die gemeente hebben afgescheiden of nog mogten afscheiden, niet zullen of mogen genieten de voorregten aan de Joden toegekend, maar met andere ingezetenen tot de Joodsche gemeente niet behoorende, zullen gelyk staan en als zoodanig worden aangemerkt.

2. Dat de uitoefening van den Joodschen Godsdienst op geene andere hoegenaamde wyze vermag te geschieden, dan volgens de bepalingen en voorschriften van het hiervorengemelde kerkelyk reglement.

En zullen de Parnassim en Penningmeester der Joodsche gemeente alhier worden aangeschreven, om aan ons opgave te doen van de namen der genen dewelke zich van die gemeente hebben afgescheiden en nog mogten afscheiden, om te strekken tot onze informatie en narigt in voorkomende gevallen, en om den Raad Fiscaal daarmede bekend te maken, ten einde, op het onderhouden van eene goede politie, in deze tydsomstandigheden, des te beter waakzaam te kunnen zyn.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 6den Juny 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyner Majesteit's regering.

(w. g.) VAN STARCKENBORGH.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato utsupra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION.

WE DR. PETRUS BERNARDUS VAN STARCKENBORGH, Knight of the Order of the Netherland's Lion, acting Governor General of Curaçao and its Dependencies, Bonaire and Aruba, and Commander in chief of the Military and Naval forces in the same, &c. &c. &c.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting, be it known:

Considering, that the maintenance of a good police, as well as the preservation of peace and good order exact that We, (as being charged by the 20th article of the Regulation on the Conduct to be pursued by the Government of this Island, to watch over the proper exercise of religion, and to maintain the laws and regulations which on that head already exist, or may be made, not being contrary to the fundamental law,) to make our intent and meaning hereby known and manifest, in order to serve as information to those persons who, whether from their own accord, or by the advice of others, already have, or hereafter may wish to separate themselves from the Jewish Congregation, so that each and every such person may reflect on his mode of acting, and guard himself against the pernicious consequences to which his own conduct may expose him; not perhaps because he intends embracing any other religion, which is a matter on which the Government cannot, nor will not enter, but through the infringements, which in regard to divine service, or the church institutions of the Jewish Society of this island, in force, might take place. For the above reasons We have thought proper to declare and make manifest, as we do hereby declare and make manifest, for the information of whomsoever it may concern:

First---That, whereas only one Jewish Congregation can subsist in this colony. No other inhabitants can nor will be considered as Jews, than such as are subject to the "*Escamoths*" or church regulations of that community; and that those who have separated, or may hereafter separate themselves from said community, shall not be allowed to enjoy the privileges granted to Jews, but will stand on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, not belonging to the Jewish Congregation, and be considered as such.

Secondly---That the exercise of the Jewish religion, shall not be allowed to be performed in any other manner whatsoever, than agreeably to the limitations and prescriptions of the aforesaid church regulations

And the Parnassim and Treasurer of the Jewish society in this island, will be notified in writing, to give us a statement or list of the names of those who have already separated themselves, or may yet separate themselves, to serve as an information and guidance in future cases, and for the purpose of making the Councillor Fiscal acquainted with the same, in order to be better enabled, in the present circumstances of times, to be watchful for the maintenance of a good police.

Done at Curaçao the 6th of June, 1820, the seventh year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed) VAN STARCKENBORGH.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Published in Fort Amsterdam, and in Willem-Stad, dato utsupra.

(Signed) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Translated by me, M. RICARDO,

Government and private Interp. and Transl.

DE Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien, ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat Mejefvrouw Dorothea Willemina Martin, gesepareerde Huisvrouw van den Heer Abraham Evertsz, bÿ onze resolutie van heden, genomen op een door vrouwe Petronella Elisabeth Coerman, geadsisteerd met haren echtgenoot denweled. Heer Charles August Baron De Larrey, aan ons gepresenteerd rekwest, om redenen by dat rekwest aangehaald, als een toezigt behoevende persoon is aangemerkt, en dat zÿ de genoemde Dorothea Willemina Martin dienvolgens, uit kracht van art. 35 des reglements op het beleid der regering op dit eiland, waarbÿ de opperdirectie over toezigt behoevende personen aan den Raad van Policie is opgedragen, gesteld is onder het toezigt van de weled Heeren Charles August Baron De Larrey en Casper Lodewÿk van Uytrecht, ten einde in de behoorlÿke bezorging van haren persoon het noodige te verrigten en het gene haar is toekomende te administreren; Weshalve alle zaken die haar de voornoemde Mejufvrouw Dorothea Willemina Martin betreffen of aangaan, door de hiervorenbenoemde Heeren alleen zullen behooren en moeten worden waargenomen, en niemand anders wie hÿ ook wesen moge, zich met den persoon van de genoemde Mejufvrouw Dorothea Willemina Martin ofte met hare zaken op eenigerhande manier zal vermogen te bemoeÿen.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op Curaçao den 16den Juny 1820, het zevende jaar Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) VAN STARCKENBORGH.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Fiskalaat den 16den Juny 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op

De Fransche Broden 18, en

De Ronde Broden 19 oncen.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Fiscalaat den 15den Juny 1820.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal ad-interim dagelyks meer en meer ondervindende dat personen zoo uit hoofde van tegens hun ingebragte klagten als anderzins *ex-officio* gerequireert, op den gestelden tyd of niet komen of geheel wegblyven 't geen strekt tot vertraging van zaken en misachting der Justitie, waarschouwt by deze elk er een ieder die zulks mogte aangaan om ter Fiscalaat geroepen promptelyk ter gestelde ure te compareeren: alles op pœne hieromtrent by de wet bepaald.

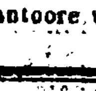
De Raad Fiscaal ad-int. voornoemd.

J. J. ELSEVIER.

Den 17den Juny 1820.

NAAR AMSTERDAM

het brik schip



MARTHA & ELIZABETH,

KAPT. G. SWART,

Zal op den 31sten July aanstaande van hier vertrekken. Gelieve men zich addresseren ten kantoore van den ondergeteekenden,

THEOD. JUTTING.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

14	golet	Dorothea, Debrot,	St. Thomas
	——	Gran Paqueta, Montero,	Maracaybo
	brik	John, Leon,	St. Thomas
	——	Martins, Taylor,	Jamaica
13	golet	De Hoop, Tesselaar,	Spaansche Kust
14	——	Maria, Roach,	Crab Island
	——	Vriendschap, Migares,	Spa. Kust
	——	Morgenstar, Grand Cour,	St. Thomas
15	——	Twee Vrienden, Tysen,	Aruba
	——	Ida, Blanc,	Porto Rico

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

10	golet	Fortuin, De Pool,	Spaansche Kust
	bark	Alexandria, Sibelli,	St. Domingo
12	golet	Twee Vrienden, Michell,	ditto
14	——	Vriendschap, Migares,	Puerto Cabello
15	——	Drie Susters, Perron,	Coro
16	brik	Hippemenes, Bourne,	New York

Des Zondags arriveerde Z. A. C. M. schip Bayadere, van 20 stukken, kapitein Rossin, van Porto Cabello—Na ten anker gekomen te zÿn, werden er salut schoten tusschen de Bayadere en de compagnie Artillerie verwisseld. De Bayadere zeilde gisteren nademiddag naar de Havanna.

Den zelfden dag arriveerde de schoener Dorothea, van St. Thomas, waarbÿ wÿ de nieuwspapieren van dat eiland ontvingen tot den 6den dezer extracten waarvan hierbÿ.

Byzondere brieven berigten ons, dat de Spaansche schoener Josefa, (bevorens de Desengaña) van La Guayra naar St. Thomas, met eene rÿke lading producten, en een aanmerkelÿke menigte geld aan boord, genomen is den 1sten dezer bÿ St. Croix, door de kaper schoener La Rita, gecommandeerd door Dubois. Dezelfde kaper nam tevens een Guine vaarder met 90 slaven aan boord, naar Porto Rico bestemd, welk vaartuig bÿ haar was, toen zÿ de Josefa nam.

Met de brik Martins, van Jamaica verwachten wÿ onze gewone reeks journalen van dit eiland te ontvangen, doch wÿ zÿn te leurgesteld. De Martins op hare reis deed St. Martha aan, een zeker perzoon daar in bestuur, begrÿpende, dat hÿ eenige informatie betreffende de Patriotten uit deze papieren konde bekomen, nam dezelve zonder pligtplegingen in bezit, en schoon herhaalde reizen verzocht, dat dezelve mogten terug gegeven worden, was echter de Martins verpligt eindelÿk te vertrekken, zonder een enkel papier weder te geven. Wÿ vernemen tevens, dat een aantaal brieven geschreven door bÿzondere perzonen in Jamaica aan hunne vrienden alhier, even zoo zÿn behandeld, daar de communicatie op dit eiland en de naburige colonien afhangen, van en gevoerd worden door bÿzondere vaartuigen, zÿnde er nu geen paketboot, denken wÿ, dat wÿ niet te gestreng het gedrag van een man kunnen beoordeelen, hoe dan ook " bekleed met kleine, korte magt," of niet, hem, die met schending van alle eerlÿke gevoelens brieven of papieren in bezit nam; aan byzondere perzonen geaddresseerd, die even onverschillig zÿn, wegens de voordeelen of van de Roya isten of van de Patriotten, en die schandelÿk dezelven hun terug houdt, na zich misschien met den inhoud bekend gemaakt te hebben.

De Brigadier Generaal Pardo, dit eiland in Z. A. C. M. schip Bayadere naar de Havanna verlaten hebbende en niet in staat zÿnde perzoonlÿk afscheid van zÿne talrÿke vrienden in deze colonie te nemen, ingevolge verscheidene bezigheden die zich by hem ophoopen bÿ zÿn spoedig vertrek, heeft ons verzocht het zelve te melden, en aan het publiek in het algemeen, te berigten, dat hÿ zich diep met dankbaarheid vervuld gevoelt, voor de menige beleefdheden hem betoond gedurende zÿn verblÿf alhier, en dat hÿ hoopt, ter eeniger tÿd, het in zÿne magt te hebben, overtuigende proeven van de opregtheid zÿner gevoelens te geven.

Wy zyn met Porto Rico Couranten tot den 24sten ll. begunstigd geworden, zy behelzen niets van aanbelang, behalve de afkondiging der Spaansche Constitutie, zoo als te Madrid in den jare 1812.

In gevolge mondelinge berigten ontvangen van Don Martin Uaro, een koopman en inboorling van Cataluña, die als passagier van de Havanna is gekomen in de Amerikaansche brik Joseph, kapitein Wert, weten wy, dat de Constitutie gepubliceerd en bezworen is, in de stad, den 17den der vorige maand, zyne excellentie de gouverneur van Porto Rico, volgens en met advies van de geconstitueerde authoriteiten, de bisschop der diocese, tevens met de commandeerende officieren van de land en zeemagt toen in het eiland, deeden dezelve publiceeren en proclameeren in de stad St. John (Porto Rico), den 15den Mei, met alle de formaliteiten by die gelegenheden gebruikelyk.

De blyken van vreugde en het enstusiasme van het volk was uitermate. De gelukwenschingen (para bienes) duurden drie dagen, de illuminatien waren buiten gewoon glansryk, en zyne excellentie de gouverneur gaf drie opeenvolgende bals aan de inwoners, de laatste waarvan, op den 17den, de pleghgheid eindigde.

Zoo wy mogen oordeelen wegens het enthusiasme door de inwoners van Porto Rico by die gelegenheid aan den dag gelegd, begrypen wy er geen gevaar kan zyn, dat hunnen tegenwoordigen gelukkigen toestand zouden verlaten, en zich by den standaard des republicanisme voegen.

ST. THOMAS.

Den 6den Juny.—Z. B. M. schip Salisbury, voerende de vlag van Z. E. den schoutbynacht William Charles Fahie, C. B. kwam hier van de windwaardsch aan, ten anker komen, salueerde zy de vlag, het geen door het fort Christiaan werd beantwoord.

De Spaansche schoener Josef van La Guayra een regulier vaartuig tusschen die en deze haven, werd gisteren genomen, by dit eiland, door een Insurgente kaper. De Josefa wordt gezegd, eene ryke lading aan boord gehad te hebben, en 16 passagiers meest monniken, die naar dit eiland kwamen, om zich passagie naar Porto Rico te verschaffen.

Volgens een berigt, laatstelyk bekend gemaakt, blykt het dat van den jare 1481 tot 1808, het volgend aantal perzonen slachtoffers van het gerigtshof der Inquisitie zyn geworden, welk hof, zoo gelukkig voor de menschheid nu kortelings in Spanje is vernietigd.

Levendig verbrand, ...	32.382.
Verbrand in hechtenis, ...	17.699.
Gevangen met confiscatie van goederen, ...	291.450.

De koning van Spanje, werd laatst gedwongen, eene algemeene amnestie ten behoeve van alle perzonen af te kondigen, die in zyn ryk gevangen waren, om hunne staatkundige gevoelens. De gevangenen te Malaga in hechtenis zijnde byna drie jaren, werden dadelyk geslaakt en zyn te Gibraltar aangekomen.

LONDEN.

Den 4den April.—Wy hebben officieele tyding van Madrid, tot den 23sten ll. waarby het ons smert te zeggen, dat de officieele rapporten der authoriteiten van Andalusia, de ellendige beroerten bevestigen, die te Cadix hebben plaats gehad.

Het blykt tevens, dat het leger van Quiroga niet dezelfs wapenen zal nederleggen, tot dat ne Cortes zyn vergaderd. Het overige van Spanje is echter in rust, en het Constitutioneele systeme dringt zich door het land door. De troepen die zich zoo onordenlyk te Cadix gedragen hebben, zullen aan boord van het eskader geplaatst worden, door het welke de Constitutie eerst werd geproclameerd.

In ieder opzicht, gaan de spaansche zaken op eene voldoenende wyze voort, en de koning gaat voort dagelykseh proeven te geven, dat hy besloten heeft zyne dwalingen te verbeteren, en het verledene te doen verzoeten. De Inquisitie is niet alleen afgeschaft, maar zelfs het kwalyk verkregen eigendom van dezelfs leden, hetwelk zy ontwrongen en van de vernieling van vervolgde familien opgestapeld hadden, is bestemd tot liquidatie van de nationale schuld. Dit is eene maatregel van de eerste aangelegenheid niet alleen om dat zulks in den schatkist eene groote som stort voor confiscatie, die altoos in die vreesselyk daarstelling, de convictie volgde, en daar door onmetelyk ryk is geworden; doch tevens om dat de Inquisiteurs en hunne vrienden, nooit kunnen verwachten hunne hoofden op te ligten. Iedere benoeming is buiten dien voldoende, Mina als kapitein generaal van Navarre, Canga Arguelles, laatst een gevangene in Ceuta, om minister der finantien te zyn; Villacampo &c. &c. alles bewyst, dat de verandering opregt is geweest, en dat er eene hartelyke wensch heerscht, om de vele beleedigingen, die de staat heeft ondergaan te herstellen, en dat bederf weg te nemen, in het welke de geheele administratie was vervallen.

De hertog del Parque heeft geweigerd de ambassade te Frankryk aan te nemen, en de hertog van Santa Cruz is in zyn plaats benoemd. Canga Arguelles, bevorens gedeputeerde van de Cortes en benoemd om zyne talenten en liberale gevoelens, is tot minister der finantien aangesteld. Mina is tot onderkoning van Navarre aangesteld in plaats van den marquis d'Espeleta. Villa Campo, die zeder in de herstelling in Catalonie gevangen zat, en die door het volk kapitein generaal van Catalonie was benoemd, is in dien post door het gouvernement bevestigd.

Brieven van Lissabon gisteren ontvangen, brengen berigt, dat lord Beresford zyn plan om naar Rio Janeiro overtegaan veranderd heeft, daar de redenen die daartoe aanleiding hadden gegeven ophouden, of, zoo men dacht, werd zyne tegenwoordigheid vereischt aan het hoofd van het gouvernement, het welke hem was toebetrouwd. Ingevolge daarvan, zal het fregat van Engeland voor de reis gezonden niet benoodigd zyn. Het is blykbaar, dat een groot deel gestoord en misnoegen, zich onder de Portugeesen vertoont, en zekerlyk het goed slagen der revolutie in Spanje zal niet strekken, om die gevoelens te smooren en te verminderen. De residentie van het hof in de Brasielien, is niet gunstig geweest voor de inwoners in Portugal, en buitendien niet voordeelig voor de Portugeesen geweest, die bovendien luid klagen, dat zy overstelpt worden door vreemden in de armee, en in de meeste ampten van belang en voordeel.

Madrid, 23sten Maart.—Tallooze brieven zyn van Cadix aangekomen met deze post en behelzen hoofdzakelyk de treurige tooneelen daarvoorgevallen, van dezelven ben ik in staat te zeggen, dat den 6den dezer, generaal Freyre en staf Porto Maria verlieten en naar Cadix overgingen, waar zy onderrigt zynde van den geestdrift, waarmede een groot aantal officieren der armee en der marine, zoo wel als het volk, vroegen en werkten om de afkondiging der Constitutie, en begrypende, dat het noodeloos was langer den afgemeenen wensch te stuiten, stemde hy toe, en benoemde den volgende dag, tot de plegtigheid bepalende. Des namiddags den 9den werdere en pyriemidale steen geplaatst op het groote plein. en er hadden illuminatien plaats, welke werden verorderd door den generaal Freyre en den admiraal Villavicenco. De noodzakelyke bevelen werden aan de armee medegedeeld, vyandelykheden bevolen optehouden, en deze verandering werd aan colonel Quiroga bekend gemaakt, dewelke

verzocht werd officieren van zyne eigene keus naar Cadix te zenden, ten einde de maatregelen te zamen te nemen. Quiroga stemde toe, en zond het hoofd zyner stafs, Don Felipe Arco Aguero, en verscheiden artillerie officieren.— Terzelver tyd vormde het battallion Guides uit 400 man bestaande, een complot met een gedeelte van het regiment Lealtad en America, met eenige militie, om de algemeene vreugde te verstooren. Met dit inzicht, werd ten half elf uren van den 10den dezer, toen alles tot de plegtigheid gereed was, het bataillon Lealtad gezien, voortmarcheerende op de Calle Ancha (Brood Straat,) kleine partyen op de straten Murguis en Sardinillo zendende. Dit was het oogenblik waarop de Guides reeds de zyde des pleins bereikt hadden, een gedeelte door de Veeder straat en de overigen door die van Fideo gekomen zynde. Op het zelfde oogenblik plaatsten zy zich op het plein, en openenden een doodelyk vuur op de verzamelde menigte, welke zich zoo wreedelyk aangevallen ziende, wapenen poogden te verkrygen, uit het artillerie park, doch zulks was reeds in bezit genomen, zoo dat allen gedood werden, die letterlyk niet van de plaats konden komen, en verscheidene die in de handen der soldaten van het Lealtad regiment vielen, werden beroofd en zommigen gedood. Terzelver tyd viel een detachment cavallerie op eene groote hoeveelheid menschen, aan de Land poort verzameld, dewelke wachten op de party van La Isla, aan, en hiewen er verscheiden neder, de overigen op de vlucht dryvende.

Dit toneel van slachtery duurde tot drie uren namiddags, de straten werden overal schoon geveegd, en de perzonen van hunne schepen, die aan wal waren, naar boord gejaagd. Gedurende deze verschrikkelyke daadzaak schynt Freyre in zyn huis bewaakt te zyn, en overgehaald, orders te geven, strydende met die van den vorigen dag, en zoodanig zegt men, was zyn toestand toen gen. Ferrez, chef van den staf in de stad kwam. Dadelyk ging hy generaal Freyre zien, en slaagde om hem uit zyn huis te krygen, het welk met groote moeite geschiedde. Hy kwam te Port Maria in den nacht van den 10den. en beval dat de plegtigheid daar zou opgeschort worden, doch het was te laat, want de twee infanterie regimenten van Vallencia en Sotia, en de dragonders des konings, hadden de Constitutie in Xeres bezworen, en de tweede divisie infanterie in Chiclana; nu konde geen menschelyk vermogen ongedaan maken, wat hy gedaan had. Galiano Arco Aguero en andere, die van de Isla gekomen waren, ontsnapten, wonderbaarlyk door toevlucht in het huis van Don Jose Morel te nemen, van waar zoo men zegt, zy naar een kasteel zyn gevoerd. Het aantal gedooden op den 10den was 426, en omtrent 900 gewonden, van welken eenigen zederd zyn gestorven. Gedurende den geheelen dag van den 11den werd er groote beweging onder de troepen bemerkt, en de magistraat was te ontrust om te werken, doch dien dag viel er niets belangryks voor, behalve eene muitery onder de dragonders des konings, die hunne officieren verlatende uit hunne kwartieren gingen, en eenen cornet doodden, die hen wilde tegenhouden.

Den 12den kwam het koninglyk decreet van den 7den, waarby de koning zyne aanneming der Constitutie proclameerde. Dit vereenigde de troepen gedeeltelyk en stelde ze gerust, doch niet geheel, door het zien der vorige orders en contra orders, zy huiverden, en het volk was tevens met wantrouwen vervuld, toen zy dit zagen, en den jongste slagtery zich herinnerden. Den 13den en 14den bleef Cadiz nog gedurig het offer van militaire tyranie of liever van brutale soldaten. Het volk sloot hunne deuren, beweende het verlies van vrienden en zwoer wraak.

Den 28sten Maart.—Gelukkig is het garnisoen van *Cadix* eindelyk uit de stad gegaan, en ongetwyfeld zal het publiek weldra weten, wie de bewerkers en medepligtigen van deze verschrikkelyk slachting zyn geweest. De inwoners zullen hen naar regt behandelen.

On Sunday arrived His Most Christian Majesty's ship Bayadere, of 20 guns, capt, Rossin, from Puerto Cabello. After coming to anchor salutes were enterchanged between the Bayadere and the artillery company.

The Bayadere sailed again yesterday afternoon, for the Havanna.

Same day arrived schooner Dorothea, from St. Thomas, by which we received the papers of that island to the 6th instant; extracts from them will be found below.

Private letters inform us, that the Spanish schooner Josefa, (formerly the Desengaña) from La Guayra, bound to St. Thomas, with a valuable cargo of produce, and a considerable quantity of cash on board, was captured on the 1st instant off St. Croix, by the privateer schooner La Rita, commanded by Debois. The same privateer had also captured a Guineaman, with 90 slaves on board, bound to Porto Rico, which vessel was in company at the time she captured the Josefa.

By the brig Martins, from Jamaica, we expected to receive our usual files of the journals of that island, but we have been disappointed. The Martins on her passage up touched at St. Martha, and a person in authority there conceiving that he might derive some information respecting the Patriots from these papers, without any ceremony demanded them, and although repeatedly requested that they might be returned, the Martins was ultimately obliged to leave the place without a single one having been given up. We are also told that a number of letters, written by individuals in Jamaica to their friends here, were treated in a similar manner. As all communication between this island and the neighbouring colonies depends upon, and is kept up through the medium of private vessels, there being now no mail boat establishment, we think we cannot too severely censure the conduct of any man, whether " clothed with a little brief authority" or not, who, in violation of every honorable sentiment, takes upon himself to demand letters or papers addressed to individuals, equally indifferent to the success of either Royalists or Patriots, and unfeelingly withholds the same from them after having made himself acquainted with their contents.

We have been favored with Porto Rico Gazettes up to the 24th ult. they contain nothing of interest except the promulgation of the Spanish constitution, as established in Madrid in the year 1812.

In consequence of verbal information received by Don Martin Uaro, a merchant and native of Cataluña, who arrived passenger from the Havanna, in the American brig Joseph West, that the constitution had been published and sworn to in that city the 17th of the preceding month, his excellency the governor of Porto Rico, by and with the advice of the constituted authorities, the bishop of the diocese, together with the commanding officers of the military and naval force then in the island, caused the same to be published and proclaimed in the city of St. John, Porto Rico, on the 15th of May with all the formalities usual on similar occasions.

The demonstrations of joy, and the enthusiasm of the inhabtitants was excessive. The congratulations, (*para bienes*) continued three days; the illuminations were uncommonly brilliant; and his excellency the governor gave three successive balls to the inhabitants, the last of which, on the 17th, concluded the ceremony.

If we may judge from the enthusiasm evinced by the inhabitants of Porto Rico on the occasion, we conceive there can be no danger of their ceceding from their present happy state and joining the republican standard

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Brigadier General Pardo, having left this island in H. M. C. Majesty's ship La Bayadere, for the Havanna, and not being able to take personal leave of his numerous friends in the colony, in consequence of various affairs intruding themselves upon his sudden departure, has requested us to mention the same, and to announce to the public at large, that he feels deeply impressed with gratitude for the many civilities shown to him during his stay here; and he hopes that at some future period he may have it in his power to give convincing proofs of the sincerity of his sentiments.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas dated 6th June 1820.

" The whole talk of the town for some days past has been about the capture of a Spanish schooner, the Josefa, off St. Croix, by a privateer, she is said to have been worth $40,000.— A good deal was insured on her here, and they are going to try to ransom her for about $20, 000. This has struck a pannic among the Spaniards, and some of them swear they will not return unless convoyed by a British man of war."

ST. THOMAS.

June 2, 1820.—His Britannic Majesty's frigate Euryalus, captain Huskinson, arrived here yesterday from St. Kitt's, and sailed this morning for England;—on weighing anchor she fired a salute, which was returned from Fort Christian.

The Spanish schooner Josefa, from La Guyra, (a regular trader between that and this port,) was captured yesterday, off this island, by an insurgent privateer. The Josefa is said to have had a valuable cargo on board, and also 16 passengers chiefly friars, who were coming to this island for the purpose of procuring passages to Porto Rico.

June 6.—H. B. M. ship Salisbury, bearing the flag of His Excellency rear-admiral William Charles Fahie, C. B. arrived here this day from the windward; on coming to anchor she saluted the flag which was returned from Fort Christian.

By an account lately published, it appears that from the year 1481 to 1808, the following number of persons fell victims to the Tribunal of the Inquisition, so happily for the cause of humanity lately abolished in Spain.

Burnt alive, ...	32,332
Burnt in effigy, ...	13,690
Imprisoned, with confiscation of property, ...	291,450

The king of Spain was compelled to issue a general amnesty in favour of all perons confined in his dominions on account of their political opinions. The prisoners confined in Malaga prison for nearly three years were immediately released and had arrived at Gibralter.

It is a curious fact, that the first person released, when the doors of the Madrid inquisition were opened, was an Englishman, captain King. He had been confined there 15 days, for having aided to the formation of a design for a monument of the Constitution, which the Liberales in Madrid were preparing to erect when they heard what was passing in Andalusia.

LONDON.

April 4.—We have official intelligence from Madrid up to the 23d ult. by which we are sorry to perceive that the official reports of the authorities of Andalusia confirm the disastrous disturbances which we have already announced as having taken place at Cadiz.

It also appears, that the army of Quiroga will not lay down its arms until the Cortes are assembled. The rest of Spain is, however tranquil, and the Constitutional system is developing itself throughout the country. The troops who behaved in so disorderly a manner at Cadiz to be embarked on board the squadron from where the Constitution was first published.

In every respect the affairs of Spain go on in a satisfactory manner, and the king continues to give daily proof that he is determined to correct his errors, and make amends for the past. The Inquisition is not only abolished, but the ill-gotten property of its members, that which they had wrung from and accumulated out of the destruction of persecuted families, is to be appropriated to the liquidation of the national debt. This is a measure of the first importance, not only because it throws into the treasury a large sum, for confiscation always followed conviction in this horrid establishment and hence had it become immensely rich; but also because the Inquisitors and their friends will never again expect to lift up their heads. Every nomination is besides satisfactory. Mina as captain general of Navarre. Canga Arguelles, late a prisoner in Ceuta, to be finance minister; Villacampo, &c. &c., all prove that the change has been sincere, and that there is a cordial wish to repair the many injuries the state has experienced, and remove that rottenness and corruption into which the whole administration had fallen.

The duke del Parque has refused to accept the embassy to France, and the duke de Santa Cruz is appointed in his place. Canga Arguelles, formerly a deputy of the Cortes, and celebrated for his talents and liberal opinions, is named minister of Finance. Mina is nominated Viceroy of Navarre, in the room of the marquis d'Espeleta. Villa Campo who ever since the restoration has been imprisoned in Catalonia, and who was elected by the people captain general of Catalonia, has been confirmed in his appointment by the government.

Letters received from Lisbon yesterday bring advices, that lord Beresford had altered his plan of going over to Rio Janeiro, as the motives which had given rise to it had ceased to exist, or it was thought his presence might be required at the head of the government with which he had been entrusted. In consequence of this, the frigate sent from England for the voyage, would not be wanted. *It is evident* that a great deal of ferment and dissatisfation lurks among the Portuguese, and certainly the success of the revolution in Spain would not tend to allay or diminish those feelings. The residence of the court in the Brazils has not been favourable to the inhabitants in Portugal, who besides loudly complain that they are overrun by foreigners in the army, and most of the offices of trust and emolument.

We are sorry to state, that the letters from Gibralter yesterday, mention the increasing spirit of animosity between the 64th regiment and the officers of the American squadron.— Our letters after giving some account of the late duels, and the further proceedings as to other challenges, that the governor has suggested to the American commandant the propriety of American vessels of war not entering the port. This, it was said has been acceded to, and the squadron was in consequence ordered to depart.

DUEL.—*Gibraltar, March* 12.—Mr. Smith, of the 27th regiment, yesterday went out with a lieutenant of the Guerriere—they fired three shots at nine paces; all of Mr. Smith's missed; but, unfortunately, the first shot of the American took effect, and carried away part of the bone of his leg, near the ancle. Mr. Smith persisted in keeping his ground; but wished the next discharge, as he had done from the beginning, to be at four paces only; to which the American would not consent. The second shot missed, but the third brought the gallant fellow down. It struck near the hip, passed along the groin, and came out on the other side. It has missed the bladder, and if no artery be divided, it is expected he will recover. The dispute, like those of the 64th, originated in a point of duty at the Ragged Staff Guard.— Strong measures must be taken to protect our officers in their duty.

The Observer newspaper for the last six Sundays printed and sold the immense number of 109,589 copies.

Fatal boldness of a Tiger. The following is an extract of a letter from the captain of the brig Salamanca, going through the Sunderbunds to Backergunge, on the 8th of August:

" We have had the misfortune to lose one of our men, taken out of the boat by a tiger, when pulling up, at least twenty feet from the jungle, and not more than fifty from the brig.— The animal leaped into the boat, seized the man pulling the bow oar, badly wounded another with his claws, and in one spring, with the man in his mouth, reached the jungle. It is singular that he never made the least noise when he sprung into the boat.

Proclamation of the Constitution in Havanna.

Baltimore, May 13.—By the brig George P. Stevenson, from the Havanna, we have received from an esteemed correspondent there the following letter, giving the particulars of the events connected with the adoption of the constitution at that place.

"*Havanna, April* 19.—I wrote you on the 16th inst. giving an account of what had taken place here in consequence of the news of the revolution in Spain, and that the king had accepted the Constitution and Cortes of 1812 (per force.) Notwithstanding the governor made his appearance among the people on Saturday, the day on which the news arrived and appeared pleased and the people with him, he that evening made a publication, stating that he knew no authority but the king, and that he must be obeyed, and closed with the words Vive le Roy only, which gave great offence to the people and soldiers. Arrangements were then made to force the governor to swear to the constitution and act in conformity with it. On Saturday evening a large number of people, mostly young men, assembled on the square and called for the troops—Soon after two regiments of soldiers appeared, and a deputation from the army and people waited on the governor and requested he should immediately swear to support the Constitution, which he refused and desired to have until morning to think of it—this was rejected, the people immediately took possession of the government house and were about to offer violence to him, when he agreed to come on the square and swear to the Constitution, which saved his life—for had he not done so he would not have lived an hour. About this time things wore very serious aspect, the two regiments that were on the square sent for a third regiment, the col. of which for a short time refused to march, the others were about to force him, but fortunately for the peace of the place, before they moved he came on the square with his regiment; harmony was restored, and the people and the soldiers retired about 9 o'clock.

Next morning the square was filled again, and when the intendant came to the government house he was insulted, the people declaring he should not remain in office; however, after explanations they were shewn that they could not remove him at present agreeably to the Constitution. Order having been restored, the governor was sworn in due form by the bishop; and all the civil authorities, as mayor, councilmen, &c. who were put out of office in 1814, when the king put the Constitution down, were re instated, and those appointed by the king dismissed. The bishop, governor, &c. proceeded to the cathedral where a solemn Te Deum was performed. They returned to the government house and confirmed all that had been done; the governor issued an order to respect the Constitutional authorities, and for rejoicings and illuminations for three nights.—The colonel of the regiment, who refused to turn out for a time, with all the officers, waited on the other regiments, and made a suitable apology, by which harmony was restored among the soldiers.

Next morning, (Tuesday) the soldiers were assembled on the square, and swore to the Constitution—last night there was a brilliant illumination—the streets were crowded with all ages and sexes, and the most perfect order prevailed—I speak from observation, for I visited almost every part of the city. When the Constitution was proclaimed in 1812, there was a square called—'Place Constitutional,'—and a monument erected in the centre with suitable inscriptions—in 1814, when the Constitution was put down by the king, the name was changed to 'Place San Fernando,' and the first inscriptions taken off the monument, for which others were instituted; yesterday the square was re-baptised with great pomp, and the first inscriptions restored. We hear nothing now but viva la Constitution; the king is never mentioned, and I am sure a man's life would be in danger who would attempt to speak of him with approbation though he is still king.

Yesterday about 300 sailors, who had been impressed and made to work in the arsenal without pay, were ordered to be released, and one or two persons, recently arrested for their political sentiments were set at liberty. It is believed that the governor was favourable to the Constitution, but wished to await until official accounts were received from Spain before any change should be made here.

April 20.—The rejoicing is all over, and all classes have returned to their different employments. The most perfect order and harmony prevail.

Proclamation of the Constitution.

PORTO RICO, MAY 16.

By order of his lordship the captain general, superior political chief of this island, the 'Constitutional town council of the year 1814' was re-established this morning; the members of which, with the other authorities and corporations of the island, assembled with his lordship the captain general, proceeded to the cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was sung as an act of thanksgiving to the Almighty for the publication in this island of the political Constitution of the Spanish monarchy. This religious ceremony being concluded, with all the corresponding pomp and solemnity, with the voluntary assemblage of the greatest part of the inhabitants, they returned to the council chamber, and from thence to government house, where all the public authorities and principle military officers swore, in due form, amidst the acclamations of the people, the oath provided for in the same Constitution. The artillery of the fort, and the vessels of war in the roads, fired the accustomed salutes during the functions of the church, in which ceremony the illustrious bishop Dr. Don Mariano Rodriguez de Olmedo officiated, assisted by the greatest part of the clergy of this capital. In the afternoon the regiment of Granada, the infantry and militia, the national corps of artillery, and the crew of the brig Fernando took the competent oath, the troops and people repeating the same acclamations in honor of the Constitution, the nation and the king.

The lieutenant col. of the expeditionary regiment of infantry of Granada addressed the troops in the following terms:

Soldiers:—If till yesterday you considered yourselves slaves of tyranical despotism, without even the hope of returning some day to the bosom of your families, from yesterday you must consider yourselves worthy members of the greatest of all nations; buoyed up with the pleasing hope, that the hour will soon arrive when your sufferings will be attended to as they deserve: your own knowledge and understanding will convince you of the demonstration of these truths. How many are there amongst you have abandoned their families, their properties, and all that the heart of man delights in, only for the time that the king was a captive in France? And how have you been rewarded? Exiled! which is equal to perpetual banishment, sending you to these remote regions, under the false pretence that a time was fixed when the corps would be relieved, which has never as yet been fulfilled, nor never would.

Are there any of the many enemies of your welfare who dare to deny these eternal truths? If, by misfortune, there are any, despise them, and answer them with boldness that you expect to receive from the paternal Constitutional government that which would never be given by an absolute king; that in a short time you will be relieved by other citizens, seeing in your full discharges the honors you have received, the just premium of so much labour and privations that you have suffered; that you will not be the toy of the caprice of bad commanders, but at the same time you will subject yourselves more than ever to the existing laws. For my own part, I request and order, that the day you observe in me any abuses of authority, bad administration of justice, or interest, you will make it known to me, or make it public in the manner which is permitted you. Imperiously I make known to you, that you must be more exact than ever in the fulfilment of your respective duties, that I will observe you more strictly, and will punish, as heretofore, with the greatest firmness, even the smallest fault in which I may find you.

"Let us engrave with indelible characters the following mottos:

Live the Constitution.

That is to say, Live the fundamental laws which govern us, which we ought to obey and maintain at all risks, because they free us from the arbitrary power of men:

Live the Nation.

That is to say, Live all those who compose the Spanish nation of the two hemispheres, full of honor, glory and prosperity, as the general good which redounds to a nation is participated by all classes and individuals:

Live the Constitutional King.

That is to say, May the person in whom we have deposited the executive power be happy, in the understanding that he will be the most powerful bulwark to sustain the observance of the Constitutional laws:

Live Porto Rico.

That is to say, That we announce and desire the felicity and rapid progress of the country in which we live, penetrated, as we are, more than ever, that we did not come to tyranize, but to unite ourselves, and open our arms to its worthy sons, to sustain the integrity of the nation, defending the country from interior enemies, and punishing them in good order, and according to law, if, by misfortune, we should chance to discover any; but I dare to assure that we will find none:

Live his Lordship the Captain General Don Juan Vasco y Pasqual.

By this we manifest our acknowledgement of the great work which he has done in publishing and swearing of the Constitutin of the Spanish Monarchy, proclaimed by order of the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812, which act has brought to him the good wishes of every person in the island, which will be cemented more and more as he goes manifesting his will and respect to the new order of affairs that has taken place."

PEDRO VASSALLO.

Spanish Citizen & Lieut. Col. of the 1st Regt. of Infantry of Granada.

The government are taking the necessary measures in order to organize the public administration according to the Constitutional form.

Disturbances in Cadiz.

Madrid, March 23.—Numberless letters from Cadiz have arrived by this post, and chiefly relate to the deplorable scenes which have occurred there. From them I have been able to collect, that on the 6th instant general Freyre and staff left Port St. Mary's and crossed over to Cadiz, where, being informed of the ardour with which a great number of the officers of the army and navy, as well as people, demanded and were labouring for the promulgation of the Constitution, and considering also it was useless any longer to oppose the general wish, he consented, and named the following day for the ceremony. In the afternoon of the 9th a pyramidal stone was placed in the main square, and illuminations took place, all which were authorised both by Freyre and admiral Villavicencio. The necessary orders were communicated to the army, hostilities were ordered to cease, and this change was notified to colonel Quiroga, who was desired to send officers of his own choice to Cadiz, in order to concert measures. Quiroga complied, and sent the chief of his staff, Don Felipe Arco Aguero, and several officers of artillery. In the mean time the battalion of Guides composed of 400 men, formed a plot, with part of the regiments Lealtad and America, with some militia, to disturb the public rejoicing. With this view at half past ten on the 10th instant, when every thing was ready for the ceremony, the battalion of Lealtad was seen advancing up the Calle Ancha (Broad Street), sending small parties up the streets of Murguia and Sardinillo. This was at the moment when the Guides had already reached the side of the square, part having come up the Veedorstreet, and the rest by that of Fideo. At the same moment they moved on the square, and instantly opened a deadly fire on the assembled crowd, who seeing themselves so atrociously assaulted, endeavoured to obtain arms from the park (of artillery), but possession had already been taken of it, so that all were killed who literally could not get from the spot, and many who fell into the hands of the soldiers of the Lealtad regiment were robbed, and some killed. At the same time a detachment of cavalry fell on a large concourse of persons assembled at the Land-gate, waiting for the party from La Isla, and cut several down, and put the rest to flight.

This scene of butchery lasted till three in the afternoon, the streets were every were cleared, and persons on shore from their ships were driven on board. During the whole of this tremendous affair, it appears Freyre had been guarded in his house, and compelled to issue orders contrary to those of the preceding day, and such it is said was his situation when gen. Ferrez, chief of the staff, arrived in the city.—He immediately went to see general Freyre, and succeeded in getting him out of the town, which was done with great difficulty. He arrived at port St. Mary's in the night of the 10th, and ordered the ceremony to be suspended there, but it was too late, for the two infantry regiments of Vallencia and Sotia, and dragoons of the king, had sworn to the Constitution in Xerez, and the second division of infantry in Chiclana, nor could any human power have made them undo what they had done. Galiano Arco Aguero, and others who had come on from La Isla, escaped miraculously, by taking refuge in the house of Don Jose Moral, whence it is said, they were taken to a castel. The numbers killed on the 10th were 426, and about 900 wounded, of whom some have since died. During the whole of the 11th great fermentation was observed among the troops, and the authorities too much alarmed to act, but on that day no remarkable occurrence took place, unless a mutiny among the dragoons del rey, who abandoning their officers, marched from their quarters, and killed an ensign who endeavoured to stop them.

On the 12th the royal decree of the 7th arrived, in which the king proclaims his acceptance of the Constitution. This partly united and tranquillized the troops, but not entirely, for seeing the former orders and counter-orders, they wavered and the people were also filled with distrust, when they saw this and remembered the recent butchery. The 13th and 14th Cadiz continued the victim of a military tyrany, or rather of a brutal soldiery. The people, shut their houses, deplored theloss of friends, and vowed vengeance.

March 28.—Fortunately the garrison of Cadiz has at length been got out of the town, and no doubt the public will soon learn who have been the promoters and accomplices of this horrid carnage. The inhabitants will have justice done them.

At the interment of the Duke de Berri, (which took place at St. Denis on the 14th March,) when the coffin was descending into the tomb, the king burst into tears, fell on his knees, and remained a long time absorbed in profound grief.
